

HUBUNGAN CAKUPAN PENYEDIAAN AIR BERSIH DAN JAMBAN KELUARGA DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE

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Diare merupakan salah satu penyakit yang berbasis lingkungan. Dua faktor yang dominan yaitu penyediaan air bersih dan sarana pembuangan tinja. Kedua faktor ini akan berinteraksi bersama dengan perilaku manusia. Apabila lingkungan tidak sehat karena tercemar kuman penyebab diare serta berinteraksi dengan perilaku manusia yang tidak sehat melalui makanan dan minuman dapat menimbulkan kejadian diare. Dengan demikian air bersih dan jamban keluarga dianggap sebagai prediktor terjadi penyakit diare. Sehingga perhatian dan penanganan penyakit diare perlu juga diarahkan terhadap sarana-sarana tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara cakupan sarana air bersih dan cakupan jamban keluarga dengan kejadian diare di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Surisina. Jenis penelitian yang dilakukan *explanatory research* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, dengan variabel independen cakupan sarana air bersih dan cakupan jamban keluarga dan variabel dependen kejadian diare. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah masyarakat desa di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Surisina Kecamatan Bajawa Kabupaten Ngada sejumlah 12 desa. Sampel adalah total populasi masyarakat yang ada di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Surisina Kecamatan Bajawa Kabupaten Ngada sejumlah 12 desa. Data hasil penelitian ini dianalisis dengan analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan korelasi koralasi *Pearson Product Moment*.

Hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa cakupan sarana air bersih perpipaan sebesar 45,47%, cakupan sarana air bersih non perpipaan sebesar 38 %, cakupan sarana air bersih perpipaan dan non perpipaan 79,31 %, cakupan jamban keluarga 58,354 %. Tidak ada hubungan antara cakupan air bersih perpipaan dengan kejadian diare ($p=0,087$ dan nilai $r = -0,515$). Ada hubungan antara cakupan air bersih non perpipaan dengan kejadian diare ($p=0.011$ dan nilai $r = -0.72$). Ada hubungan antara cakupan air bersih perpipaan dan non perpipaan dengan kejadian diare ($p= 0,004$ dan nilai $r = -0.758$). Ada hubungan antara cakupan jamban keluarga dengan kejadian diare ($p=0,005$ dan nilai $r = -0.748$).saran penelitian ini terutama ditujukan bagi masyarakat agar meningkatkan pemeliharaan sarana air bersih terutama sarana non perpipaan sehingga dapat mengurangi cemaran bakteriologis. Memelihara sumber air yang dikelalo oleh masyarakat supaya terjaga kontinuitasnya/debit airnya. Meningkatkan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat, terutama dalam penggunaan, dan pemanfaatan air bersih dan jamban keluarga.

Kata Kunci: Air bersih, jamban keluarga, diare

*BETWEEN CLEAN WATER AND FAMILY LATRINE COVERAGE WITH THE
DIARRHOEA OCCURENCE (STUDY CROSS SECTIONAL IN REGION WORK THE
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Diarrhoea is one of disease based on environment. Two dominant factor that is ready of clean water and medium of faeces disposal. Second of this factor are interaction will along with human being behavior. If indisposed environment because impure of germ of diarrhoea cause and also have interaction to behaviorally is indisposed human being through food and beverage can generate the diarrhoea occurrence. Thereby clean water and family latrine considered to be by predictor of the happening of diarrhoea disease. So the attention and handling of diarrhoea disease need is also instructed to this medium.² The research target is to common target from this research is to know the relation between clean water medium coverage and coverage of family latrine with the diarrhoea occurrence in region work the Puskesmas Surisina.

Research type was by explanatory research with the approach of cross sectional, with the independent variable of clean water medium coverage and coverage of family latrine and variable dependent with the diarrhoea occurrence. Population in this research was countryside society in region work the Puskesmas Surisina, Subdistrict of Bajawa, Regency Ngada of a number of 12 countryside. Data result this research was analyzed by analysis of univariate and bivariate use the correlation of Pearson Product Moment. Result of research showed that by the clean water medium coverage of pipe is equal to 45,47 %, clean water medium coverage was non pipe of equal to 38 %, clean water medium coverage was pipe and non pipe 79,31 %, coverage of family latrine 58,354 %. There were no relation between clean water coverage was pipe with the diarrhoea occurrence ($p=0,087$). There was a relation between clean water coverage on non pipe with the diarrhoea occurrence ($p=0.011$ and assess the $r=0.702$). There is relation between clean water coverage is pipe and non pipe with the diarrhoea occurrence ($p=0,004$ and assess the $r=0,758$). There is relation between coverage of family latrine with the diarrhoea occurrence ($p=0,005$ and assess the $r=0.748$). The research suggestion is especially addressed for Society of to be improving clean water medium bacteriologic soiled. Looking after water source managed by society is so that awaked by continuity of debit water. Improving healthy and clean life behavior, especially in use and clean water exploiting and family latrine.

Keyword : Clean water coverage, family latrine coverage, diarrhoea occurrence